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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/517,797	12/13/2004	Michel Gielis	P/4309-83	8972
<div>7590 01/09/2008 KLAUS P. STOFFEL, ESQ. WOLFF & SAMSON PC ONE BOLAND DRIVE WEST ORANGE, NJ 07052</div>			<div>EXAMINER CHEN, YAN LU</div>	
			<div>ART UNIT 2146</div>	<div>PAPER NUMBER</div>
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/517,797

Applicant(s)

GIELIS, MICHEL

Examiner

Yan Chen

Art Unit

2146

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/25/2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 13-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 13-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 13 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent Number: 6601679 B2 (hereinafter Crenella et al.).

Regarding claim 13, Crenella et al. teach: A system for remote status readings, comprising:

a communication network (column 2, lines 20-23 teach wireless communication network);

a central controller linked to the communication network (figure 2, element 24 teaches a controller); and

a plurality of peripheral devices linked to the controller through the communication network (column 2, lines 8-11 and 42-51 teaches hall fixtures are connected to the controller via wireless transceiver), each peripheral device adopting at each instant an instantaneous status belonging to a plurality of possible statuses, the controller being operative to periodically scan the peripheral devices to read their

instantaneous statuses, the communication network being operatively provided so as to link the peripheral devices to the controller by radio frequency means (column 2, lines 28-29 teach that the controller and the devices communication by using RF (radio frequency)), the peripheral devices being supplied with electrical energy through the intermediary of the communication network (column 2, lines 42-45 teach electromagnetic energy are used for communication between controller and device).

Regarding claim 22, Crenella et al. teach:

The system for remote status readings according to claim 13, wherein each peripheral device forms a command terminal for management of remote commands (column 2, lines 48-51 teach that the device function as a command terminal where it transmitted a request to the controller regarding a call service.).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 14-21 and 23-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Crenella et al. as applied to claim 13 above, and further in view of US

Patent Number: 1715701 (hereinafter Fortescue) and US Patent Number: 5,850,416 (hereinafter Myer).

Regarding claim 14,

Crenella et al. teach the limitation of claim 13 for the reasons above. Crenella et al. teaches that in the wireless communication network the controller utilizes a transceiver for sending and receiving of electromagnetic signals.

Crenella et al. does not explicitly disclose that the transceiver comprises a circuit and plurality of induction loops and that the induction loops are used for powering the peripheral devices.

Fortescue teaches a transmitting and receiving system where it consist a series circuit and plurality of electromagnetic induction loops (see figure 1, element 14 and 14(a) - teach the inductance loop and page 1, lines 61-75 teach a circuit and inductance loop in the transmitting and receiving system).

Myer teach that the induction loops are used for powering peripheral devices (abstract and column 3 lines 30-45, "transceiver system in which first electromagnetic waves at 20KHz are transmitted form a single loop primary coil ... to a plurality of device ... having respective multi-turn secondary coils couple by an induction coupling to such primary coil to receive such wave which provide both operating power and signals for each devices")

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer before them at the time the invention

was made to modify the controller system of Crenella to include the transceiver system with circuit and inductance loop as taught by Fortescue and to use the induction loop to provide power to the devices as taught by Myer.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification since using coil/inductance loop to induce electromagnetic energy/power are reliable and durable and usage of coil for inducing electromagnetic energy are well know in the art.

Regarding claim 15, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 14, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that each peripheral device has its own identification code, the controller having a configuration memory in which are stored correlatively, for each peripheral device, the identification code of the peripheral device and a localization parameter identifying the location of the peripheral device in the network, the controller being operative to read, for each peripheral device, the instantaneous status and identification code of the peripheral device, with a result that each instantaneous status read is correlated, by the controller, to a location in the network (column 2, lines 49-57 and column 4, lines 39-40 Crenella et al. teach that the controller receives status from a device and response to the device with the device address. Column 5, line 67 teaches that the controller are implemented in a processor, it would be inherent for the processor to have a memory that stores the data it receives including the identification code/address of the devices. An Identification code would be associated with the device

for the controller to be able to determine which device it received the device status and which device to sent the responds to.).

Regarding claim 16, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 15, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that the peripheral device includes a transmitter-receiver circuit and at least one status encoder adopting an instantaneous status constituting or participating in building up the instantaneous status of the peripheral device the status encoder being linked to the transmitter-receiver circuit to allow the peripheral device to transmit the instantaneous status of the encoder to the controller (column 5, lines 40-42 and 56-60 teach that the device status message is encoded and transmitted to the controller by the transceiver.).

Regarding claim 17, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 16, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that each peripheral device includes an electronic tag having a memory containing the identification code attributed to the peripheral device, a local antenna coupled to an induction loop of the communication network to receive the electrical energy transmitted by the induction loop, and the transmitter-receiver circuit, the transmitter-receiver circuit being linked to the local antenna so as to be able at least to receive from the controller a transmission order and to be able to transmit to the controller, apart from the instantaneous status of the encoder, the identification code of

the tag (figure 6, elements 116 and 118 teaches antenna linked to the transceiver and column 4, lines 36-40 teach that the controller are aware of which device the status message are received from which implies that the address/ID were incorporated in the message).

Regarding claim 18, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 16, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that each peripheral device includes, as the status encoder, at least one appropriate element (column 4, line 14 teaches a call button).

Regarding claim 19, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 18, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that the appropriate element is an electric contact (column 4, line 14 teaches a call button).

Regarding claim 20, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 16, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that each peripheral device includes, as the status encoder, at least one sensor sensitive to influence of a physical parameter to which the peripheral device is subjected (column 4, line 14 teaches a call button).

Regarding claim 21, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 16, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that each peripheral device furthermore includes a display element (column 3, lines 52-55 teach crystal display or lanterns.)

Regarding claim 23, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 16, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that each peripheral device forms a call terminal for management of remote calls (column 4, line 14 teaches a call button).

Regarding claim 24, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 23, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that each peripheral device is installed at a specific location and forms a call terminal for a means of transport (column 4, lines 10-16 teach that the call buttons are located on each floor of a building and are being used within a transportation system.).

Regarding claim 25, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 24, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that each peripheral device is installed on a respective floor of a building and forms a call terminal for an elevator (column 3, lines 19-20 and column 4, lines 10-16 teach that the call buttons are located on each floor of a building and are

being used within a elevator transportation system).

Regarding claim 26, Crenella et al., Fortescue and Myer teach the system according to claim 24, as described above.

Crenella et al. further teach that the status encoder of each peripheral device includes a plurality of appropriate elements each of which identifies an assigned destination for the means of transport from a departure position represented by the specific location (column 4, lines 59-64 teach the elevator car operating panel, it further teach that one of the element (button F1) represents the destination of lobby or first floor).

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 10/25/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

2. In the remarks, applicant argued that:

(1) Cited prior arts did not disclose the peripheral devices are provided with power via radio frequency from the communication network.

(2) Crenella et al. did not disclose a controller operative to periodically scan the peripheral devices to read their instantaneous statuses.

3. In response to point (1), Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

4. In response to point (2), the controller scanning the devices' instantaneous status is interpreted as the device sends the signal to the controller. Crenella et al. teach RF.

communications between the devices and the controller (column 2, lines 28-29), where the devices send call signals (status) to the controller (column 3, lines 29-34). Reading the received signal is required before it can be processed by the controller (column 5, lines 66-67). Periodically scanning the device is taught by Crenella et al. in such that the controller service received signal from the devices from time to time.

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yan Chen whose telephone number is (571) 270-1926. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am-5:00pm.


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeff Pwu can be reached on (571) 272-6798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

YC


Primary Examiner.